

BEEF CATTLE IN CORN-BELT STATES



HERD OF HEREFORDS ON WESTERN PASTURE.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That cattle in most cases add to the farm income in the corn belt is indicated by the results of a recent investigation conducted by the United States department of agriculture as part of a comprehensive study of the meat situation in which its specialists have been engaged for some time. The direct profit from the raising of calves in this section, the averages seem to establish, is usually small, but the investigators point out that there are other factors which make the practice more advantageous than would appear at first sight.

Among these advantages are the fact that live stock on the farm provides a home market and a means of utilization of farm roughage, some of which might be wasted if not fed, and the use of pastures which could not be employed profitably in any other way. Live stock also affords a ready home market for certain other crops, which at times would have to be hauled considerable distances to be sold. Finally, the presence of live stock on the farm gives productive employment throughout the year to labor which at certain seasons might otherwise be idle. Live stock also gives some interest on capital invested on equipment which would produce nothing if not utilized at all seasons. The fertilizing value of manure also must be considered. When these factors are taken into consideration, even though there appears to be little or no profit as shown by cost figures, it is believed that in most instances the farm income is greater because of cattle having been kept on the farm. The keeping of live stock, therefore, is to be recommended on farms having large quantities of cheap roughage available or having land which can be best utilized as pasture.

Summary of Results.

The figures of costs cited by the investigators are purely averages based on actual farms and herds investi-

gated. The investigators obtained in 1914 and 1915, 5,963 records from farms in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. These records dealt with 14,634 cows, 621 bulls and 12,591 calves produced from them, of which 2,023 were classed as baby beef.

Classification of Records.

These were arranged in six groups based on six distinct practices followed by the farmers of this region. These are:

- (1) Beef.—Farms where all the cows are kept strictly for beef (except baby beef), in which there is no sale of milk and butter.
- (2) Baby beef.—Farms devoted to the production of high-grade calves fattened and sold at from 12 to 18 months of age.
- (3) Dual purpose.—Farms on which all the cows are milked and the calves weaned at birth and raised on skim milk.
- (4) Mixed.—Farms where the best cows are milked, their calves being weaned at birth, while calves from other cows run with their dams. This is a combination of beef and dual purpose.
- (5) Partially milked.—Farms on which calves are not weaned but on which a part of the milk is drawn from the cow, the calf taking the remainder.
- (6) Double nursing.—Farms where some of the cows are milked and their calves given to other cows.

Summary of Results.

The following summaries are based on these six classifications and are given as averages from the records of the farms and live stock actually reported. The conclusions are averages for the entire section studied and the reader must bear in mind that there are wide divergences in cost in the several states. For this reason the report, after considering the general problem, deals in great detail with the range of costs in the several states and the averages for the several sections. The following are the more important facts cited in the summary:

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING FOR THE SIX GROUPS THE VARIOUS FACTORS THAT MAKE UP THE COST PRODUCING A YEARLING.

Item.	Beef	Baby beef	Dual purpose	Mixed	Partially milked	Double nursing
Number of farms.....	239	65	110	102	65	22
Average number of cows per farm.....	31.59	34.56	12.75	23.47	14.28	17.32
Cost of maintaining the breeding herd:						
Gross cost of maintaining a cow.....	\$25.12	\$36.77	\$25.14	\$43.95	\$42.75	\$46.50
Credits other than calf.....	4.79	5.39	49.07	24.73	21.43	23.26
Net cost of maintaining a cow.....	\$20.33	\$31.38	6.07	19.23	21.32	23.24
Net cost of maintaining a bull.....	42.27	53.26	37.61	46.79	34.14	40.53
Calf crop:						
Percentage of cows raising calves to weaning time.....	84.90	90.70	83.90	87.50	90.10	92.10
Number of calves per bull.....	20.90	25.30	10.70	18.50	12.60	15.00
Cost of raising a calf to weaning time:						
Cow charge.....	\$5.47	\$4.50	7.34	22.29	23.71	14.52
Bull charge.....	2.35	2.29	4.02	2.91	3.35	3.02
Feed.....	.91	.90	9.35	4.48	.02	.28
Labor.....	.00	.00	2.55	1.11	.00	.01
Total cost at weaning time.....	\$7.74	\$6.79	23.27	30.79	27.08	17.82
Cost of raising a yearling:						
Number of farms.....	190	67	99	96	57	22
Average number of calves per farm.....	24.43	30.20	10.57	18.46	11.16	14.23
Cost at weaning time.....(b)	\$7.74	\$6.79	23.27	30.79	27.08	17.82
Winter-feed cost.....	12.32	15.02	9.93	12.01	12.21	10.24
Other charges.....	4.62	6.02	4.92	4.72	4.66	3.86
Gross cost.....	\$24.68	\$27.83	38.12	47.52	43.95	31.92
Credits.....	1.00	7.53	1.89	1.45	1.54	1.67
Net cost.....	\$23.68	\$20.30	36.23	46.07	42.41	30.25

(a) The statement for the baby-beef group gives figures on the calves until they are marketed—approximately 15 months of age.
(b) The change in the number of farms on which the tabulation of cost of producing yearlings is based caused the figure on cost of calf at weaning time to change in this part of the table.
(c) The figures underscored call attention to the fact that the baby-beef animal is carried somewhat beyond the yearling stage.

In discussing the different costs the investigators point out that the difference between the net cost and the gross cost for the different groups is partly due to credit for manure and largely to credit for milk products from the cows that were milked. The high cost of maintenance of bulls where baby beef calves are produced is largely due to the fact that breeding bulls of high quality are necessary. The bull charge is determined largely by the number of calves produced per bull. While the cow charge for raising a calf was lowest in the dual-purpose group, the addition of the cost of feed and labor for the skim milk calves makes the cost of the calf somewhat greater than in the double-nursing group. Winter feeding costs indicate that there is comparatively little difference in the cost of keeping calves in the five groups other than the baby beef after weaning time. The "credits" for baby beef calves, amounting to \$7.53, include an allowance for

manure and pork. Beef calves, though the most valuable as yearlings, cost so much more than the others that, according to averages, they were the least profitable. The cost of production exceeded inventory value by \$15. All calves, except those of the baby beef group, were inventoried just before being turned on pasture at a time when the cost of the calf is greatest as compared with its value. It is believed that if the records had included data on the calves until the following November that the difference between the cost and value would have been much less. The calves in the dual-purpose group, although the poorest in quality, seem to rank second in point of profit.

The cost of production was lowest for calves in the double-nursing group, and as these animals are relatively of good quality they showed the greatest profit. Although there were but 22 farms in this group, the results seem, to the investigators, significant.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By P. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.
(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPT. 3

PAUL, THE HERO.

LESSON TEXT.—II Cor. 11:21-27.
GOD GIVES US GRACE. My grace is sufficient for thee; for my power is made perfect in weakness.—II Cor. 12:9.

This letter raises interesting questions for research and discussion, such as:

1. What is the difference between Paul's heroism and that of a soldier?
2. Is war essential to the development of heroism?
3. Which courage is higher, moral or physical?

I. Paul, the Hero (II Cor. 11:21-27). To a man of a sensitive nature, craving perfection, sarcasm stirs up the deepest bitterness of the soul. We do not believe Paul primarily desired to refuse these false charges—they were unworthy of him—but the knowledge of his sufferings for the cause of Christ and the truth of the gospel would augment his power to serve the church. For the sake of those whom he had reclaimed from heathenism he was willing to seem to be boasting. Literally he says: "I speak by way of disparagement (of myself) as though we had been weak," yet he adds: "Whereinsoever any is bold, I am bold also." Paul had as much to boast of as any one of his Jewish opponents (v. 21). "Are they Hebrews? (Of the purest blood, of one nation and language?) So am I." Are they Israelites, worshipping only one God? Are they of the seed of Abraham, inheritors of the ministry of the promise and the Messianic hope and the kingdom of God? Are they ministers of the Messiah, seeking to bring all men into his kingdom? "I speak as a fool, I speak as one beside himself, I am more." In labors he was more abundant; he had occupied a larger field with greater results. In stripes above measure—those inflicted by the heathen were not limited to forty blows—besides other beatings referred to in this list. In prisons off (Acts 16:23). Frequently exposed to death and to the perils of robbers by land and sea (v. 24). "Five times I received forty stripes, save one, from the Jews" (v. 25). "Thrice I was beaten with rods; once was I stoned" (Acts 14:19). "Thrice I suffered shipwreck," evidently not recorded in Acts, for his shipwreck on the way to Rome was later. "A night and a day in the deep," this not otherwise recorded. "In journeyings often," suffering from the perils of hard travel, often on foot in uncivilized regions. "In perils of water," literally "in rivers." Bridges were rare, and floods sudden and frequent. "In perils of robbers." Every road in Asia Minor then as now was infested with robbers. "In perils of his own countrymen." "In perils by the Gentiles." "In perils in the city." "In perils in the wilderness." "In perils in the sea" from storms, rocks, pirates; "In perils among false brethren." Judas-like teachers who were self-seeking instead of making the gospel first (Gal. 2:4; II Cor. 11:13). "In weariness and painfulness," literally in labor and travail; "In watchings often," repeated nights of sleeplessness due to anxiety or pain. "In hunger and thirst, in fastings often," hunger unsatisfied for a long time. "In cold and nakedness;" in the mountain passes badly shod and badly clothed. Besides these things which were without, innumerable other trials such as the care of or anxiety over the churches (vv. 32, 33).

II. God's Sustaining Grace (12:1-10). To Paul God gave one of the greatest tasks ever committed to man, viz., the planting of the gospel in heathen lands; founding churches; teaching them the gospel truths of the Lord Jesus. He wrote to these churches twofifths of the New Testament, thirteen of its twenty-seven books, and this work was accomplished under the greatest difficulty, trials and suffering. To sustain and guide, the Lord gave him "visions and revelations" (v. 1). These revelations came to him from the very beginning of his Christian life and continued in every great crisis. The first was given at his conversion, twenty years before this letter was written, when he saw Jesus in His glory and received his marching orders. Again (vv. 2-4), fourteen years before, or about A. D. 43, when he was in Antioch and first entered upon his foreign missionary work. He obtained his gospel directly from the Lord. Subsequently he had other visions to sustain and guide him.

Teachers ought to study this entire section beginning at chapter 10. Paul says that as an apostle he did not labor in the fields of others (10:14-15). He was not much concerned by what his enemies might say.

As to his opinion of them, read chapter 10. Ashamed to boast, yet for their sakes he meets their foolish charges by giving us this record.

Because of these sufferings (v. 10) he takes pleasure in infirmities, reproaches and persecutions; "For when I am weak" (in my own strength) then I am strong through Christ who strengthens me."

He may be a fool in glorying, compelled to as he had been, yet his work had been accompanied by the signs of an apostle, and he was not to be behind the very chiefest, although himself he was nothing.

When she goes visiting the little girl going on four or five or six is more than likely to wear a dress of batiste or organdie. Summer or winter the

In Woman's Realm

Sports Clothes, Which Have Achieved Such a Wonderful Popularity, Bound to Become a Permanent Institution—Have Given Impetus to the Separate Skirt Idea—Pretty Party Dress, in Batiste or Organdie, for the Little Miss.



LATE MODEL IN SEPARATE SKIRTS.

When sports clothes made their appearance up-to-date women came and saw and were conquered by them. They are not classed among the fads of a season now but acknowledged as a new departure that promises to become a permanent institution. They have added a lot of color and vivacity to the apparel of women, and have influenced styles in other lines. Already specialists in designing them have demonstrated that their character and style lie in lines and in materials as much as in color.

A separate skirt in a handsome plaid, shown in the picture, is not classed among sports skirts, although it might be. But it reflects the style of the sports skirt. It is made ankle length with bias edges of the goods joined in a seam down the back and the front. Pippings and parallel rows of most workmanlike machine stitching places it in the class that is distinguished by fine tailoring—and there is nothing better.

The saddle-bag pockets, introduced early in the season, proved an inspiration for several pocket effects which

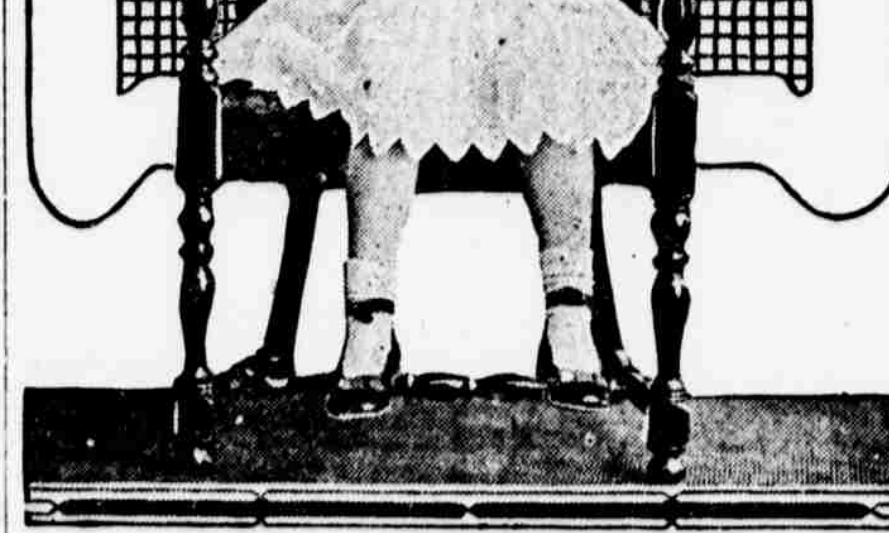
removal of her coat discloses her finery in these thin materials, sometimes hand-embroidered, more often machine-embroidered, and often finished off, in either case, with fancy needlework stitches. In the summertime her frilled bonnet is much like her dress and in winter time it is apt to match her coat.

The little frock pictured above is of machine-embroidered batiste in a fine quality. Among the embroidered flouncings there are many patterns that seem made especially for children's dresses. The flower designs are dainty and the work fine. Such a pattern is needed for the little dress shown here.

Frills are set in the short sleeves and they are made of the same flouncing as that used in the skirt. The skirt is set to a short baby waist, and what little needlework there is, is done by hand.

The finest of organdie edgings and flouncings are used for making those dressy bonnets, with double frills about the face, that have a permanent place in style for little children.

The bonnet shown has a puffed crown and is trimmed with a soft



CHILD'S DRESS OF BATISTE FLOUNCING.

are reappearing in the new full models. In the skirt shown, a shaped band about the hips serves a double purpose, as it decorates and also provides a place for two pockets.

Skirts of this kind are worn with plain waists of crepe de chine or of cotton materials. The combination of plaid skirt and plain colored coat, to match the dominant color of the skirt, is among the best of the new showings for fall. The well-tailored separate skirt is a joy to its possessor and gives months of good service. For the coldest weather long heavy coats will replace the coats to match, which are designed for immediate wear.

When she goes visiting the little girl going on four or five or six is more than likely to wear a dress of batiste or organdie. Summer or winter the

HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the Change of Life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it was 'three years coming and gave me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course I could not go to him then, so my sister-in-law told me that she thought

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the Change of Life and the tumor and when I got home I did not need the doctor. I took the Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt it since. I tell every one how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it."

—Mrs. E. H. BEAN, 525 Joseph Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure remedy containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of woman's system at this critical period of her life. Try it.

If there is any symptom in your case which puzzles you, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail—Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Spiting His Face. Senator Penrose was discussing a turbulent element in the Republican convention.

"These men," he said, "were animated by the same spirit that possessed Pat.

"Pat, a road mender, was observed by a mate to be holding his heavy sledge motionless high above his head, ready to be brought down the minute the boss looked at him.

"What the dickens are ye doin', Pat?" his mate asked.

"'Pst!' said Pat, in a low, reproachful voice. 'Can't ye let a chap rest a minute when the boss's back is turned?'"

Golf and Life.

"Golf is much like life."

"In what way?"

"The worse you play the harder you try."

"True, but it's different, too, in one respect."

"What's that?"

"In golf the harder you try the worse you get."—Detroit Free Press.

The largest room in the world is the room for improvement.

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel sharp pains after stooping? Are the kidneys sore? Is their action irregular? Do you have headaches, backaches, rheumatic pains—feel tired, nervous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the medicine recommended by so many people in this locality. Read the experience that follows:

A Nebraska Case

Samuel Bixler, Gordon, Neb., says: "Four years' service in the army left me with chronic kidney complaint. I had to get up often at night to pass the kidney secretions and my whole body ached, especially my back. My heart palpitated and I had fainting spells. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought me great relief from all these ailments and I can't be too grateful."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A

Boo Spavin or Thoroughpin

but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse some time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 318 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

"ROUGH on RATS" Rids Stalls, Mice, Bugs, etc. outdoors. 10c and 25c.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 36-1916.